



making sense of heritage

Severn Street, Worcester, Worcestershire

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report



Ref: 104660.03
July 2014



**Severn Street, Worcester,
Worcestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation on land at St. Peter's Street, Worcester, Worcestershire, as part of an ongoing scheme based at Severn Street, Worcester. The Site was centred at NGR 38521 25434. The scheme took place ahead of proposed housing development by Berkeley Homes.

The Site consists of a car park occupying the location of the former St. Peter the Great Church. The original medieval church was demolished and replaced by a Victorian church which was in turn demolished and the land used as a car park. The former city wall was also ran across the Site.

Trench 1 contained the remains of a complex system of flooring installed in the church from 1838 onwards. From the use of concrete and sandy mortar it seems likely that this flooring dates to the early 20th century.

In the north of **Trench 2**, the sizeable remains of the south wall of the church of 1838-1976 were uncovered. No sign of the defensive city wall was seen suggesting that it may have been robbed or otherwise removed prior to 1838.

Graves and skeletons were recorded from the centre and southern parts of **Trench 2**, including a truncated tomb or vault. It is likely that these are 19th or 20th century inhumations.

Except for a few residual fragments of pottery, the finds, including the human bone, probably relate to the church of Victorian Church.

A watching brief was undertaken on six geotechnical pits within the car park and nine trial pits to locate existing utility services and concrete structures encountered in previous phases of trenching. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified during the watching brief works and the city wall was not identified.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under Wessex Archaeology project code 104660. The archive will be deposited with Worcester City Art Gallery and Museum under an accession number to be determined. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.



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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Berkeley Group PLC, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Cathy Patrick in this regard. Wessex Archaeology is grateful to James Dinn of Worcestershire County Council for monitoring this work.

The evaluation fieldwork was carried out by Ashley Tuck, Richard Mason, Charlotte Firth, Sam Fairhead. The watching brief was carried out by Michael Keech and Jonathan Buttery. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram, except for the human bone and coffin fittings which were analysed on site by Dr. Diana Mahoney Swales. The report was compiled by Ashley Tuck and Jonathan Buttery, with the illustrations produced by Alix Sperr. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales.



Severn Street, Worcester, Worcestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation on land at St. Peter's Street, Worcester, Worcestershire, as part of an ongoing development based at Severn Street, Worcester. This land (hereafter "The Site"), was centred at NGR 38521 25434. The scheme took place ahead of proposed residential development by Berkeley Homes.

1.1.2 The evaluation comprised two targeted trenches and the monitoring of six geotechnical pits and nine investigative pits to locate services. It is the latest phase in a series of archaeological works on this Site, as detailed in Archaeological Background below. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Wessex Archaeology outlining the strategy and methodology for the work (Wessex Archaeology 2014). The WSI was approved by James Dinn of Worcester City Council (WCC) who also monitored the fieldwork. All work was undertaken in line with industry best practice (IfA 2008).

1.1.3 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, evaluation and watching brief results and archaeological interpretation.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site occupies a car park bounded to the east by the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, to the north by the A44 known as Sidbury, to the west by St. Peter's Street and to the south by standing buildings.

1.2.2 The Site is broadly level at around 19.2m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology within the Site comprises Sidmouth Mudstone, part of the Mercia Mudstone group. This is overlain by Pleistocene 2nd terrace river gravels and later alluvial deposits.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Several phases of previous archaeological work have occurred on this Site. Archenfield Archaeology produced a desk-based assessment (DBA, Sherlock and Feryok 2004) accompanied by a geophysical survey by ArchaeoPhysica (ArchaeoPhysica 2004). This led on to two phases of trial trenching (Archenfield Archaeology 2006a and 2006b). Thames Valley Archaeological Services undertook two watching briefs (Millbank and Muddin 2007 and Millbank 2009). Most recently, Worcestershire Archaeology undertook another scheme of trial trenching (Worcestershire Archaeology 2013). Archaeological



deposits identified throughout these projects have included Roman features dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries, a cobbled surface, a Saxon re-cut of a Roman ditch, human remains from the churchyard of St. Peter the Great and part of the medieval church structure itself.

2.1.2 The following information is summarised from Worcestershire Archaeology's evaluation report (Worcestershire Archaeology 2013) and originates from the DBA produced by Archenfield Archaeology (Sherlock and Feryok 2004).

2.2 Summary

2.2.1 The Site is located in close proximity to a series of major defensive features from numerous phases of Worcester's development; potential earlier Roman and Saxon town defences were replaced by the castle ditch in this area, now defined by Severn Street around 100m to the west of the car park investigated here. The line of the 13th century city wall and ditch are also shown on maps to run through from the north-east corner of the Site before turning to the west, where a corner tower is marked. These defences were strengthened and partially expanded, with a probable bastion in this area, during the Civil Wars of 1642-51.

2.2.2 Immediately to the north of the Site, the Roman road from Gloucester ran into Worcester through Sidbury and the Site is close to a possible Roman cemetery on the southern side of Worcester. Charter evidence indicates that the church and associated cemetery of St. Peter the Great, known to have medieval origins and to be positioned in the car park, may have originated in the Anglo-Saxon period. The church was demolished in 1837 and rebuilt by 1838, before falling into disuse and being levelled in 1976.

2.2.3 Frog Brook, which once ran around the edge of the city wall just to the south of the Site, was subsumed by post-medieval development and the construction of the Birmingham and Worcester Canal in 1815.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 *The general aims of the project were:*

- *to identify any archaeological remains present;*
- *to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated;*
- *to record all archaeological remains disturbed by the groundworks;*
- *to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered;*
- *to provide information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed within their local, regional and national contexts;*
- *to integrate the results into the wider cultural and environmental context and with specific research aims;*
- *to recover artefacts disturbed by the works, and*
- *to produce an accurate and comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the works.*



3.1.2 The specific aims of **Trench 1** were:

- *to establish whether there were any surviving remains of the medieval church in this location;*
- *to establish the survival or otherwise of archaeological remains in the area of a proposed lift shaft.*

3.1.3 The specific aim of **Trench 2** was to establish whether the city wall survived along its east-west line.

3.2 Fieldwork method

3.2.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches. **Trench 1** measured 22m by 2m with a dog-leg at the eastern end, and was targeted on the possible location of the medieval church and the location of a proposed lift shaft. **Trench 2** was 10m long by 2m wide, with a 6m wide extension towards the north end, and was targeted on the possible location of the city wall. A watching brief was also maintained on works undertaken by Berkeley Homes, comprising six geotechnical pits and nine trial pits excavated to locate services (**Figure 1**).

3.3 Machine excavation

3.3.1 The locations of all trenches were scanned using a CAT to check for uncharted services.

3.3.2 The client cut the car park surface prior to excavation using a stihl saw. The tarmac and overburden were then removed by Wessex Archaeology using a mechanical excavator fitted with a breaker, a small toothed bucket and a toothless ditching bucket, used as appropriate to the ground conditions and the likelihood of encountering archaeological remains. All machine excavation was carried out under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Excavation halted at the level of the upper archaeological horizon.

3.3.3 All spoil was scanned for artefacts, which were recorded and retained unless of clearly modern (i.e. late 20th or early 21st century) origin.

3.3.4 At the request of Berkeley Homes, the trenches were not backfilled except where they were a health and safety risk.

3.4 Sample excavation & recording

3.4.1 Surfaces were cleaned to allow inspection and to define the extent of archaeological features and deposits. Archaeological features were hand excavated, and care was taken not to compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits, which may be deemed suitable for preservation by record or preservation *in situ*. However, excavation was sufficient to understand and record the full stratigraphic sequence. Naturally occurring deposits were not encountered at the depths excavated (e.g. 1.2m, but up to c. 3m) during this evaluation.

3.4.2 Written and drawn records were made of the stratigraphy within each trench. Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts were made in accordance with best archaeological practice. Unexcavated archaeological deposits were recorded to the maximum extent possible.

3.4.3 Records include overall Site plans. All archaeological features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum and to the National Grid. Survey was undertaken using a GNSS



system to an accuracy of 0.02m. Particular attention was taken to record the levels of structures and archaeological remains to ascertain the truncation that will be caused by the development's proposed impact depth.

3.5 Recording

- 3.5.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. This written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record fully describes the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and is cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Context numbers used in the evaluation were not repeated.
- 3.5.2 Each excavated context appear on at least one detailed plan at 1:50 or 1:20 scale and one section at 1:10 and co-ordinated on to the overall Site plan. A full photographic record was maintained consisting of 35mm monochrome prints and digital images. The photographic record both illustrates the detail and the general context of the principal features.

3.6 Finds

- 3.6.1 All finds were treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (UKIC 2001; MGC 1991; English Heritage 2005, 2006), and the requirements of WCC.
- 3.6.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained (except unstratified modern material) and taken to Wessex Archaeology offices in Sheffield for further work.
- 3.6.3 All artefacts were (as a minimum) washed, weighed, counted and identified, in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). All artefacts were recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification. Artefacts were analysed and reported by specialists.

3.7 Human remains

- 3.7.1 Disarticulated charnel remains were analysed on Site by archaeosteologist Dr. Diana Mahoney Swales before being reburied along with a few fragments of grave stones. The fragments of grave stone found were photographed and the inscriptions recorded on Site.
- 3.7.2 Articulated human remains were uncovered and recorded *in situ*, before being reburied. Articulated remains were not lifted but left *in situ*. Rectified photography was used to locate the skeletons accurately and to produce a plan. They were covered with a tarpaulin when not being cleaned or recorded and a tarpaulin was used to shield them from public view.

All excavation and post-excavation of human remains was undertaken in accordance with the standards set out in McKinley and Roberts (1993). Appropriate specialist guidance/Site visits were undertaken by Dr. Diana Mahoney Swales of the University of Sheffield. No human remains were removed from Site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions within each trench contained in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 General stratigraphy

4.2.1 Both Trenches and all areas of watching brief were capped with a modern car park surface. This generally consisted of a layer of crushed red brick (e.g. **101**) overlain by gravel and then sand, acting as bedding material for two layers of tarmac. In one location, **Geotechnical Pit 3**, the crushed red brick layer was absent. At the south end of **Trench 2**, block paving replaced the upper layer of tarmac.

4.2.2 Red brick demolition rubble was seen inside the footprint of the church of 1838-1976. Throughout **Trench 1**, rubble (**1002**, **Figure 2**) extended from 0.25m-1.2m below ground level (BGL). A similar deposit was seen in the north end of **Trench 2**, north of church wall **2007**.

4.2.3 Outside the footprint of the church of 1838-1976, the most abundant deposit seen was a deposit comprised of dark greyish brown soil with up to 10% crushed red brick, and contained disarticulated human remains (e.g. **2003**). Deposit **2003** is likely to represent graveyard soil disturbed during demolition in 1837 and/or 1976. A similar deposit (**2009**) was seen at 2.2m in the north end of **Trench 2**, under structure **2008** (**Figure 5**) and rubble **2026**. Similar material was also seen in **Trench 1** in two locations under the structures there: **1021** in the central sondage above vault **1022**, and **1023** under memorial **1014**. All six geotechnical pits also contained similar material to a depth of over 1.2m BGL (e.g. **102**).

4.2.4 Naturally occurring deposits were not reached during this evaluation.

4.3 Trench 1

4.3.1 At a depth of 1.2-1.3m below ground level (BGL) a series of north-south aligned concrete and red brick structures were encountered throughout **Trench 1** (**Figure 2**, **Plate 1**). Two types of structure generally alternated east-west across the Trench. The first (e.g. **1003**.) was a broad concrete trough, 2.4m wide with raised edges 0.1m high and 0.3m wide. The second type of alternating structure was a three-skin handmade red brick wall with pinkish sandy lime mortar (e.g. **1004**).

4.3.2 One of the concrete structures, **1007**, consisted of only the edges of the “trough” and had no floor. A machine sondage was dug here, and rapidly backfilled due to safety concerns, and a c. 2m deep brick vault (**1022**, **Plate 2**), probably containing a burial, was revealed. The vault (**1022**) consisted of a red brick structure, painted white on the interior except for the vault. Vault **1022** was rectangular at the east end, and constricted into a “coffin-shape” at the west end. The vaulted roof of **1022** comprised handmade unfrogged red brick and sandy pinkish lime mortar, which were identical materials to the brick structures in the rest of the trench. Wood could be seen in the base of the vault; it is assumed that this was a coffin lid and that an inhumation was present underneath. Above the vault, a series of deposits were seen (**Figure 3**): a grey-brown silty clay soil with brick fragments similar to the made ground seen outside of the church footprint (**1021**); overlain with black ash

(**1020**); overlain by clean sand (**1019**). Black ash **1020** contained clinker, possibly from coal, and smashed decorated glass.

- 4.3.3 A structure, **1014** (**Figure 2** and **4**, **Plate 3**), possibly a memorial, was identified towards the east end of the trench. The limits of **1014** were defined by courses of handmade red brick and pinkish sandy lime mortar stepping down into the centre of the structure. The centre of **1014** had been paved with three fragments of re-used ledger stones. Two of these were inscribed but illegible, and the third read “In Memory of/ HENRY CROSS/ who died August 10th 1824/ Aged two Months”. Superimposed over this inscription were an “I” and an “S” although there was no “H” to complete an “IHS” Christogram. Because of this superimposition it is possible that this slab might be a spoilt or a trial piece re-used in the fabric of the church. This slab fragment was lifted, and over 0.6m of grey-brown soily silty clay with up to 10% crushed brick (**1023**, **Figure 4**, **Plate 4**) was found underneath. This material (**1023**) was similar to made ground seen elsewhere.
- 4.3.4 At the far eastern end of **Trench 1**, in the dog-leg of the Trench, ledger stones (**1017**, **Plate 5**) had been re-used to form a floor. These were partially overlain by one of the concrete “trough” structures (**1015**). One of the slabs in **1017** had a legible inscription: “Memory.../ ...GE Son of.../ ...MARG^T CAREY.../ ...Parish.../ ...une 28. 1768.../ ...S & 7 Months.../ ...Also.../ ...eir Daughter.../ ...28. 1769.../ ...Months...”. In this vicinity a further grave slab fragment (**1018**), overlying concrete **1015**, was seen, likely, but not certainly, part of demolition rubble **1002**. A partial inscription on **1018** read “...1773 Aged 73 Years...”.

4.4 Trench 2

- 4.4.1 In the north end of Trench 2 was a substantial east-west sandstone wall (**2007**, **Figures 5 and 6**, **Plate 6**), interpreted as the wall of the church of 1838-1976. Wall **2007** was 1m wide and extended to over 2.6m BGL. Wall **2007** consisted of a mix of red and green sandstone orthogons, and was bonded with pinkish sandy lime mortar. Some stones had been reused – there were traces of plaster and paint on the interior faces of some stones. In addition, fragments of red tile had been incorporated into the structure.
- 4.4.2 To the north of wall **2007**, a machine sondage was dug. A small square sandstone structure (**2008**, **Figure 5**, **Plate 7**), one course high, abutting **2007** and made of identical materials to **2007**, was seen at a depth of 1.6m BGL. Below this was a soil like made ground (**2009**) similar to that in the rest of the trench. The sondage halted at 2.6m and was immediately backfilled (**Plate 8**). Wall **2007** stepped out into wider foundation courses at 2.5m BGL but the base of **2007** was not reached.
- 4.4.3 South of wall **2007**, six east-west aligned inhumations were recorded *in situ* (**Figure 5**, **Plate 9**). The fills (e.g. **2022**) were nearly indistinguishable from the surrounding made ground (**2003**), and as such it was difficult to securely identify cuts. These remains were cleaned and recorded *in situ* and were at approximately the same level.
- 4.4.4 The earliest skeletons were **2021** (**Figure 7**, **Plate 10**) and **2024** (**Figure 8**, **Plate 11**), which extended beyond the eastern edge of the Trench. Only the head and arm of **Skeleton 2021** were uncovered at this depth. The probable grave cuts for these two inhumations (**2020** and **2023** respectively) were truncated by grave cut **2017** associated with infant **Skeleton 2018** (**Figure 9**, **Plate 12**). This was in turn overlaid by grave **2015**, centred slightly to the south of the centre of **Skeleton 2018**. Grave **2015** was cut by Grave **2012**, to the north of **Skeleton 2018**. Grave **2015** contained the partial articulated **Skeleton 2013** (**Figure 10**, **Plate 13**) along with disarticulated bones belonging to a

number of individuals. A large 19th century ceramic drain **2010** ran east-west over the top of these inhumations and charnel pits, likely having disturbed some of the remains.

- 4.4.5 In the south part of **Trench 2** was **2004** (**Figure 11, Plate 14**), the truncated remains of a stone tomb or vault. Part of the floor of **2004** remained, as did the lower part of the south wall. A pair of legs belonging to **Skeleton 2005** (**Figure 11, Plate 14**) were preserved on the floor of **2004**. In addition, the end of a femur and the articulated hand of an additional individual, **Skeleton 2006** (also **Figure 11, Plate 14**), were seen protruding from the section of the trench within the area of tomb **2004**. This area was noted to be rich in disarticulated charnel bone, which was analysed as part of deposit **2003**.

4.5 Geotechnical pits watching brief

- 4.5.1 Other than tarmac (e.g. **100**), associated levelling layers (e.g. **101**) and mixed rubble layers (e.g. **102**), no archaeological deposits were seen in **Geotechnical Pits 1-5**. **Geotechnical Pit 6** passed through an inhumation or charnal (**603**) at 1.8-2.0m BGL. Pit **603** contained human bone and coffin handles.

4.6 Service trenches watching brief

- 4.6.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of nine trial pits to locate the mains electricity cable and concrete structures identified in the previous phases of archaeological evaluation trenching (**Figure 1**). The investigation trenches were to the east and north of what was St Peter's church and on the course of the old city walls. Nothing of archaeological significance was found during the monitoring of these trial pits. **Trial Pits 2** and **9** were situated along the likely path of the city walls but nothing of this structure was identified.

4.6.2 Trial pits 1-6

Trial pits 1-6 were all approximately 1.5m by 1m in size and dug to an average depth of 1m (bgs). The only deposits encountered relate to the bedding layers for the car park surface and demolition debris of the nearby church.

4.6.3 Trial pit 7

Trial pit 7 (TP7) was dug to locate a mains electricity cable (**Plate 18**). The trench was orientated northeast-southwest and was 14m in length and 1.30m wide. The mains cables were located at a depth of 1.44m (bgs). The excavation of **TP7** identified a number of modern made ground and surface layers. The tarmac carpark **807** and made ground **808** sat on top of tarmac road surface **813**, which in turn sat on top of brick surface **812**. Surface **812** and the made ground for brick road **814** was cut by service cable trench **810** and then backfilled with demolition rubble **811**. The excavation halted after the discovery of the electricity cables.

4.6.4 Trial pit 8

Trial pit 8 (TP8) was 20m in length, 0.75m wide and 0.74m deep (**Plate 19**). The trench was orientated northeast to southwest and followed the curve of the canal wall, following the path of a mains water pipe. The trench was dug through the existing tarmac **815** and made ground **816**, which is the same as **807** and **808** in **TP7**. The northern limit of **TP8** revealed the mains electricity cables from **TP7** and a mains water pipe, it also revealed brick surface **812** from **TP7** in the northwest section.

4.6.5 Trial pit 9

Trial pit 9 (TP9) was orientated east to west and cut through **Trench 3** from the Worcestershire Archaeology evaluation. **TP9** was 8m by 3.2m and was excavated to a depth of 1.65m (bgs) (**Plate 20**). **TP9** revealed a utility pipe and the mains electricity cable from **TP7**. **TP9** identified layers of made ground that were found in **TP7** and **TP8**.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation, mainly from **Trench 2**. The assemblage is mostly of post-medieval/modern date, with a few Romano-British and medieval items. In **Trench 2**, finds were recovered from the graves, and include some metal coffin furniture. Fragments of worked stone, ceramic floor tiles, painted window glass and iron ventilation grilles almost certainly relate to the fabric of the church and its fixtures and fittings, while other finds (pottery, clay tobacco pipes, animal bone and oyster shell) appear to represent domestic refuse incidentally incorporated in grave fills as well as in overburden and made ground.

5.1.2 Two fragments of grave slab were recovered from made ground **2003**, and were reburied along with the charnel bone. One on white marble read "...?o dawn at a.../...?rit gratify.../ ...Bri..." and the other, on blue-grey fine sandstone, read "died.../ Ag..." (**Plates 15 and 16**). Architectural carved stone, likely originating from the church of 1838-1976, was encountered in overburden layers in both trenches, and was too large to retain (**1002** and **2003**, **Plate 17**).

5.1.3 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Of the 22 sherds recovered, one is Romano-British, four are medieval, and the remainder are post-medieval/modern.

5.2.2 The Romano-British sherd is a flanged bowl rim in Severn Valley ware (Fabric 12 in the Worcestershire type series); this was found in grave **2012**.

5.2.3 Four sherds were identified as medieval. Three are in Worcester-type sandy glazed ware (Fabric 64.1); these include two jugs. The fourth is in Malvernian unglazed ware (Fabric 55) and carries applied strip decoration. All these sherds were redeposited within grave backfills (**2012**, **2015** and **2017**).

5.2.4 Post-medieval wares comprise North Devon gravel-tempered ware (Fabric 75), Midlands Yellow ware (Fabric 77), coarse redwares (Fabric 78, including variants 78.1 and 78.2), Westerwald stoneware (Fabric 81.2) and white salt-glazed stoneware (Fabric 81.5), Staffordshire-type buff wares (Fabric 91) and modern stone china (Fabric 85). Diagnostic sherds include jug handles in Fabrics 77 and 81.5, bowl rims in Fabrics 78 and 91, and a handle from a small jug or mug in Fabric 78.2. All sherds came from Trench 2, from



overburden and from feature fills (graves and charnel pits), but cannot be regarded as *in situ* in any of these contexts.

5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

5.3.1 This category includes fragments of roof tile, floor tile (plain, glazed and unglazed) and cement. The roof tile (one fragment from overburden and one from grave **2017**) is of medieval date, and the floor tile (two conjoining fragments from an unglazed tile from the overburden, and one glazed fragment from grave **2012**) is probably also of medieval date. The piece of cement came from grave **2020**.

5.4 Clay tobacco pipe

5.4.1 Of the nine fragments of clay pipe recovered, seven are plain stem fragments. One (from wall **2007**) is a stem fragment with part of a bowl spur), and a complete bowl of elongated bulbous form (c. 1660-80) came from the fill of charnel pit **2012**.

5.5 Stone

5.5.1 A small fragment from a marble slab (thickness 20mm) was recovered from the overburden, and a fragment of decorative carved stone (probably a composite stone) from made ground.

5.6 Glass

5.6.1 Fragments of green wine bottle from the overburden include bases from cylindrical bottles of late 18th or early 19th century. Another green wine bottle fragment from charnel pit **2012** is broadly dated as 18th century or later.

5.6.2 Fourteen fragments in thin-walled clear glass with a milky tinge (black ash layer **1020**) probably belonged to a lampshade (19th or 20th century). Five fragments of painted window glass and four of plain glass from the same context are of similar date.

5.7 Metalwork

5.7.1 Pieces of coffin furniture were identified from graves **2017** (coffin grip and sheet fragments, possibly from a grip plate) and **2020** (three grips). Three other objects from the latter context are too corroded for identification, but may also represent coffin furniture of some form.

5.7.2 A decorative finial, diamond-shaped with a socketed base, was recovered from made ground (**1002**) in **Trench 1**. A short length of copper alloy strip from black ash layer **1020** is of uncertain function, as is a small fragment of iron sheet with two circular perforations from made ground.

5.8 Other finds

5.8.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of animal bone, oyster shell and ironworking slag.



Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	CBM	Clay Pipe	Glass	Metal	Pottery	Other finds
1002				4 Fe; 1 Cu		1 stone
1020			23/54	1 Cu		
2003	3/1090	6/16	12/305		9/123	1 stone; 1 shell
2007		1/4				
2014	1/156	1/2	½	3 Fe	6/138	1 bone; 1 shell; 1 slag
2016					2/20	
2019	1/34			6 Fe	1/10	
2022	1/40			6 Fe	3/44	1 bone
2025		1/2			1/12	
TOTALS	6/1320	9/24	36/361	19 Fe; 2 Cu	22/347	

CBM = ceramic building material

5.9 Human bone

- 5.9.1 The archaeological evaluation exposed the articulated remains of six individuals in **Trench 2**. The following osteological information was discernable from the burials in their *in-situ* position.
- 5.9.2 **Skeleton 2005:** Lower legs (left and right tibia, fibula and feet) of an adult individual of undeterminable age or sex.
- 5.9.3 **Skeleton 2006:** Proximal right femur and associated hand of an adult individual of undeterminable age or sex projecting from baulk.
- 5.9.4 **Skeleton 2013:** Lower legs (left and right tibia, fibula and feet) of an adult individual of undeterminable age or sex.
- 5.9.5 **Skeleton 2018:** Immature individual. Lower limb lengths are consistent with an age of 3 to 3.5 years and visible dentition evidences an age of development of 3-4 years.
- 5.9.6 **Skeleton 2021:** The rounded orbital outline and absence of supraorbital ridges suggest this individual to be female, but the evidence is not conclusive. The occlusal surface wear on the lower anterior dentition indicate this possible female was a mature to older individual at time of death i.e. older than 40 years.
- 5.9.7 **Skeleton 2024:** This heavily disturbed individual is an adult. The mandible associated with these remains presents masculine traits, such as a robust lower margin and ramus, pronounced chin and obtuse angle (Buiksta and Ubelaker 1994). The occlusal surface wear is consistent with a prime to mature individual with an approximate age range of 30 to 45 years.
- 5.9.8 The minimum number of individuals represented in the disarticulated remains was determined from the frequency of the most commonly occurring skeletal element (McKinley 2004: 14). Nine adult and two immature left femurs, plus ten un-sided femora, which were divided by two, provided a MNI of 16 individuals. As is shown in **Tables 2** and **3**, a number of elements possessed sex or age diagnostic features. The mix of male and female elements and ages ranging from infants and young children through to older adults suggest this to be a standard population.



Table 2: Age and sex data determined from the adult disarticulated skeletal remains

Bone	Side	Age (years)	Sex	Detail
Mandible	Left	25-35	male?	molar 1
Mandible	N/A	45+	?	Edentulous
Mandible	N/A	35-45+	?	edentulous (AMTL and PMTL)
Mandible	Right	18+	?	edentulous (AMTL and PMTL)
Mandible	Left	35-45	?	canine: occlusal attrition
Maxilla	Left	18-25	?	molars 1-3
Maxilla	Right	18-25	?	molars 1-2
maxilla	Left	18+	?	premolar 1: large interstitial carious lesion
Pelvis	Left	25+	?	acetabulum; iliac blade and crest
Pelvis	Left	18-35	female?	acetabulum; sciatic notch, auricular surface;
Pelvis	Left	45+	?	pubic symphysis
Pelvis	Right	45+	female?	acetabulum; sciatic notch, auricular surface
Pelvis	Right	18-23	?	auricular surface; iliac tuberosity; anterior crest unfused

Table 3: Age and sex data determined from the disarticulated skeletal remains

Bone	Side	Age	length (mm)	
Humerus	Left	Older Child	N/A	midshaft width - 23.5 mm)
Humerus	Left	Infant	67.7	
Femur	Left	Infant	66.5	
Femur	Right	Young Child	N/A	max. bicondylar width - c. 34.6 mm
Radius	Right	Young Child	95.6	1.5 - 2 years
Ulna	Right	Young Child	113.1	1.5 - 2 years
Radius	Right	Young Child	106	midshaft width - 10.6 mm
Radius	Left	Young Child	96	1.5 - 2 years
Femur	Left	Young Child	N/A	comparable material = 1-2 years
Frontal	N/A	pre-infant	N/A	
Rib	Right	Infant	N/A	
rib - 1 st	Right	Infant	34.2	

5.10 Coffin furnishings

5.10.1 Eight heavily corroded and oxidized iron grips (coffin handles) were recovered during the evaluation. A ninth iron object is possibly a fragment of small grip or a coffin nail. The object is too oxidized and covered with natural concretions to determine which. All eight grips are simple curved bar designs of varying sizes. The simple unadorned designs are comparable to types 2a and 2b (1763 to 1837) from the Christ Church Spitalfields catalogue. Such grips were common earlier to the Spitalfield's date and are ubiquitous in post-medieval cemeteries and churchyards.

Table 4: Coffin furnishings

Context No.	2003	Skeleton	N/A	Trench No.	N/A		



		No.					
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Max. length (mm)	Largest fragment length (mm)	Horizontal bar width (mm)
	Fe	No	2a	Yes	130.2	N/A	c. 8.00
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Max. length (mm)	Largest fragment length (mm)	Horizontal bar width (mm)
	Fe	No	2a	Yes	132.7	N/A	N/A
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Max. length (mm)	Largest fragment length (mm)	Horizontal bar width (mm)
	Fe	No	2a	Yes	124.3	N/A	5.30
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Max. length (mm)	Largest fragment length (mm)	Horizontal bar width (mm)
	Fe	No	2a	95%	N/A	123.90	N/A
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Max. length (mm)	Largest fragment length (mm)	Horizontal bar width (mm)
	Fe	No	2b	85%	N/A	90.00	7.40
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Max. length (mm)	Largest fragment length (mm)	Horizontal bar width (mm)
	Fe	No	2a	Yes	124.90	N/A	c. 7.80
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Max. length (mm)	Largest fragment length (mm)	Horizontal bar width (mm)
	Fe	No	2a	Yes	121.60	N/A	c. 9.20
Grip	Material	Patterned	CCS Type	Complete	Max. length (mm)	Largest fragment length (mm)	Horizontal bar width (mm)
	Fe	No	2a	80%	80.6	N/A	c. 6.00
Unid. Fe concretions	No.	Largest Object Dimensions (mm)	X-Ray				
	1	67.2 x 15.1	No				

Notes: fragment of small grip or nail

5.11 Summary and recommendations

5.11.1 The skeletal and burial archaeology assemblage is typical of post-medieval burial practice. The coffin furnishings are clearly identifiable therefore no further radiographic investigation is recommended.



6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 **Trench 1** contained the remains of a complex system of flooring installed in the Victorian Church. From the use of concrete and sandy mortar it seems likely that this flooring dates to the early 20th century. Several fragments of grave slab were used in these structures, but it seems probable that these were re-used as structural elements rather than as memorials. One piece of grave slab used in this way seems to have been a spoilt or trial carving.
- 6.1.2 In the north of **Trench 2**, the sizeable remains of the south wall of the church were uncovered. No sign of the defensive city wall was seen suggesting that it may have been robbed or otherwise removed prior to 1838.
- 6.1.3 Graves were recorded in the centre and southern parts of **Trench 2**, including a truncated tomb or vault. It is likely that these are 19th or 20th century inhumations.
- 6.1.4 Except for a few residual fragments of pottery, the finds, including the human bone, probably originated with the Victorian Church.

6.2 Conclusion

- 6.2.1 The interior of the footprint of the Victorian Church was heavily disturbed by 20th century activities. Burial vaults exist to a substantial depth in this area. The 19th century wall of the church is well-preserved below ground and is likely to be on the same alignment as the former defensive city wall. Nineteenth or 20th century inhumations exist to the south of the church.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Worcester City Art Gallery and Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project under an accession number to be determined. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Archive

- 7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Worcester City Art Gallery and Museum and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; UKIC 2001; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.3 Discard policy

- 7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.



7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

7.4 Security copy

7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Test pit No. 1		Max depth: 1.20m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
100	Surface Layer: Tarmac, car park	0-0.08m
101	Levelling Layer: Crushed red brick layer under tarmac	0.08 – 0.28m
102	Dark greyish brown clay silt containg crushed building material.	0.28–1.20m

Test pit No. 2		Max depth: 1.20m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
200	Surface Layer: Tarmac, car park	0-0.08m
201	Levelling Layer: Crushed red brick layer under tarmac	0.08 – 0.28m
202	Dark greyish brown clay silt containg crushed building material.	0.28–1.20m

Test pit No. 3		Max depth: 1.20m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
300	Surface Layer: Tarmac, car park	0-0.08m
301	Dark greyish brown clay silt containg crushed building material.	0.08 – 1.20m

Test pit No. 4		Max depth: 1.20m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
400	Surface Layer: Tarmac, car park	0-0.08m
401	Levelling Layer: Crushed red brick layer under tarmac	0.08 – 0.28m
402	Dark greyish brown clay silt containg crushed building material.	0.28–1.20m

Test pit No. 5		Max depth: 1.20m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
500	Surface Layer: Tarmac, car park	0-0.08m
501	Levelling Layer: Crushed red brick layer under tarmac	0.08 – 0.28m
502	Dark greyish brown clay silt containg crushed building material.	0.28–1.20m



Test pit No. 6		Max depth: 1.20m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
600	Surface Layer: Tarmac, car park	0-0.08m
601	Levelling Layer: Crushed red brick layer under tarmac	0.08 – 0.28m
602	Dark greyish brown clay silt containing crushed building material.	0.28–1.80m
603	Mid brown silty clay deposit containing charnal and coffin handles.	1.80 – 2.0 m
604	Dark greyish brown clay silt containing crushed brick.	2m +

Test pit No. 7		Max depth: 1.44m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
807	Surface Layer: Tarmac, car park	0-0.12m
808	Dark greyish brown clay silt containing crushed red brick building material.	0.12–0.64m
810	Cut: Cut for electricity cables. Not visible in section.	
811	Fill: Demolition rubble. Consists of crushed red brick, medium sized damaged red bricks and a silty sand soil.	0.97-1.44m
812	Structure: Brick road surface. Two courses, stretcher on bed red brick surface.	0.69 – 0.87m
813	Layer: Tarmac.	0.64-0.69m
814	small and medium irregular sized and shaped round stones.	0.87-0.97m

Test pit No. 8		Max depth: 1.38m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
815	Surface Layer: Tarmac, car park. Same as 807	0-0.12m
816	Reddish brown silt containing crushed building material and blue grey clinker.	0.12–0.74m
817	Fill: Re-deposited soil, dark blackish brown silty sand. Fill of 818.	0.40-1.38m
818	Cut: Cut for a water pipe.	0.74m
819	Fill: Fill of 818. Reddish brown gritty sand and demolition.	0.74m

Test pit No. 9		Max depth: 1.38m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
807	Surface Layer: Tarmac, car park	0.08-0.13m
808	Dark greyish brown clay silt containing crushed red brick building material	0.13-0.65m
810	Cut: Cut for electricity cables.	0.87-.1.65m



811	Fill: Demolition rubble. Consists of crushed red brick, medium sized damaged red bricks and a silty sand soil.	0.75-1.65m
812	Structure: Brick road surface. Two courses, stretcher on bed red brick surface.	0.69 – 0.87m
813	Layer: Tarmac	0.64-0.69m
814	small and medium irregular sized and shaped round stones	0.87-0.97m
816	Reddish brown silt containing crushed building material and blue grey clinker.	0.13-0.74m
818	Cut: Cut for a water pipe.	0.74m
819	Fill: Fill of 818. Reddish brown gritty sand and demolition.	0.74m
820	Cut: Utility pipe cut	0.65m
821	Fill: Red builders sand, fill of 820.	0.65m
822	Layer: Paving slabs	0-0.08m
823	Layer: Red builders sand used for packing of 822	0.08-0.13m
824	Cut: Worcester Archaeology evaluation trench three.	0.13-0.74m
825	Fill: Backfill of 824.	0.13-0.74m

Trench No. 1		Max depth: 1.2
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1001	Levelling material containing tarmac then crushed hardcore.	0-0.25m
1002	Layer of red brick and other building materials.	0.25 – 1.2m
1003	Structure: Concrete trough thought to be related to underground heating of the Victorian church. Same as 1005, 1007, 1009.	1.2m
1004	Structure: Red brick wall with sandy mortar. One visible course. North south aligned. Possibly associated with underground heating system for Victorian church.	1.2m
1005	Structure: Concrete trough thought to be related to underground heating of the Victorian church. Same as 1003, 1007, 1009.	1.2m
1006	Structure: Red brick wall with sandy mortar. One visible course. North south aligned. Possibly associated with underground heating system for Victorian church.	1.2m
1007	Structure: Concrete trough thought to be related to underground heating of the Victorian church. Same as 1003, 1005, 1009.	1.2m
1008	Structure: Red brick wall with sandy mortar. One visible course. North south aligned. Possibly associated with underground heating system for Victorian church.	1.2m
1009	Structure: Concrete trough, North south aligned, thought to be related to underground heating of the Victorian church. Same as 1003, 1005, 1007.	1.2m
1010	Structure: Red brick wall with sandy mortar. One visible course. North - South aligned. Possibly associated with underground heating system for Victorian church. Situated to East of 1009 concrete trough.	1.2m
1011	Structure: Irregular concrete trough, North south aligned. Butts against wall 1010 and vault 1014. Thought to be related to underground heating of the Victorian church.	1.2m
1012	Deposit: Black coal waste/clinker. Deliberate backfill of 1014 using local coal waste.	1.2m



1013	Structure: Red brick wall with sandy mortar. One visible course. Three bricks wide. North - South aligned. Possibly associated with underground heating system for Victorian church. Butts 1015.	1.2m
1014	Structure: Red brick memorial, 3 courses with Stretcher bond. Salmon colour sandy lime mortar. Initially thought to be a vault. Filled with (1012) and fragments of gravestone.	1.2m
1015	Structure: Concrete trough thought to be related to underground heating of the Victorian church. Butted by walls 1013 and 1016	1.2m
1016	Structure: Red brick wall with sandy mortar. One visible course. North - South aligned. Possibly associated with underground heating system for Victorian church. Butts 1015	1.2m
1017	Surface: Floor surface made of gravestones. Underlying 1015 concrete trough.	1.2m
1018	Gravestone: Disturbed gravestone overlying concrete of 1015 not in-situ.	1.2m
1019	Deposit: Clean yellow brown sand. Bedding material for floor of Victorian church.	1.2m
1020	Deposit: Black ash deposit containing clinker and fine rust as well as decorated glass and a copper strip. Bedding material.	1.2m
1021	Deposit: Layer of grey brown mixed clay with ash and grit. Made ground over 1022.	1.2m
1022	Structure: Late C19th-C20th Burial vault. Brick built with sandy mortar, vaulted ceiling.	1.2m
1023	Deposit: Mid brown silty clay with brick, lime mortar, stones and ash. Made ground under 1014.	1.2m

Trench No. 2		Max depth: 1.20m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2001	Deposit: Layer of made ground for car park surface.	0.08 – 0.28m
2002	Deposit: Layer of made ground created from demolition rubble.	0.28–1.80m
2003	Deposit: Overburden including large quantities of human bone, grave slabs, worked sandstone as well as glass and pottery.	1.80 – 2.0 m
2004	Structure: Red brick with white lime mortar. West to East turning South at the East end. Possible tomb associated with Skeleton 2005 and Skeleton 2006.	2m +
2005	Skeleton: Partial Skeleton with only the legs and feet. in situ. Within 2004	
2006	Skeleton: Partial Skeleton with only a very small amount remaining in situ having been heavily truncated. North of Skeleton 2005 within 2004	
2007	Structure: Red and Green sandstone blocks forming East – West external wall of church. Abutted by 2008 on Northern side.	
2008	Structure: Sandstone Blocks forming a pad, probably an internal support for wall 2007	
2009	Deposit: Mid brown loamy silt containing brick fragments. Underlying 2008	
2010	Cut: Victorian drain.	
2011	Fill: Backfill/silting of Drain [2010]	
2012	Grave Cut: East – West sub-rectangular cut for Charnel pit.	
2013	Skeleton: Charnel remains within cut [2012] At least two or three individuals	
2014	Fill: Brown silty clay. Back fill of Grave [2012]	



2015	Grave Cut. East West	
2016	Fill: Very dark brown silty clay containing human remains and residual medieval ceramic. Backfill of Grave cut.	
2017	Grave Cut: East West. Infant burial.	
2018	Skeleton: Infant burial in [2017] Most of skeleton remaining in-situ.	
2019	Fill: Backfill of grave [2017]. Containing handles from coffin and shroud pin as well as post Med' pottery.	
2020	Cut: Grave cut. East West. Adult Burial	
2021	Skeleton: Partially excavated, right hand side identified. Possibly female.	
2022	Fill: Dark grey silty clay. Backfill of grave [2020]. Containing coffin handles and Post Med' ceramics.	
2023	Cut: Grave cut. East West. Adult Burial continuing out of edge of excavation.	
2024	Skeleton: Heavily truncated by [2017] only partialy excavated as continuing out of edge of excavation.	
2025	Fill: Dark grey silty clay. Backfill of grave [2023]. Containing one sherd of Post Med' ceramic.	
2026	Deposit: Mid brown mixed grit and brick rubble North of 2007. Modern demolition rubble.	



9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS FORM - Print view

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: wessexar1-181106

Project details

Project name	Severn Street, Worcester, Worcestershire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to two trial trenches and undertake a watching brief at St. Peter's Street, Worcester, Worcestershire, as part of an ongoing scheme based at Severn Street, Worcester. The Site was centred at NGR 38521 25434. The scheme took place ahead of proposed development. The interior of the footprint of the church of 1838-1976 has been heavily disturbed by 20th century activities. Burial vaults were found to exist to a substantial depth in this area. The 19th century wall of the church is well-preserved below ground and is likely to be on the same alignment as the former defensive city wall. 19th or 20th century inhumations exist south of the church.
Project dates	Start: 02-06-2014 End: 17-06-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	104660 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	CHURCH BUILDING Post Medieval
Monument type	CHURCH BUILDING Modern
Monument type	INHUMATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	INHUMATIONS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Modern
Significant Finds	IRON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GRAVE SLABS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Augering", "Rectified photography", "Targeted Trenches", "Test Pits"



Development type Car park (flat)
Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
Site location WORCESTERSHIRE WORCESTER WORCESTER Severn Street, Worcester, Worcestershire
Postcode WR1 2PD
Study area 0 Hectares
Site coordinates SO 8521 5434 52.1867033966 -2.21636102933 52 11 12 N 002 12 58 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 19.20m Max: 19.20m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project design originator Wessex Archaeology
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Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Berkeley Group PLC

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Worcester City Museum
Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Metal", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient Worcester City Museum
Digital Contents "Human Bones", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Worcester City Museum
Paper Contents "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1



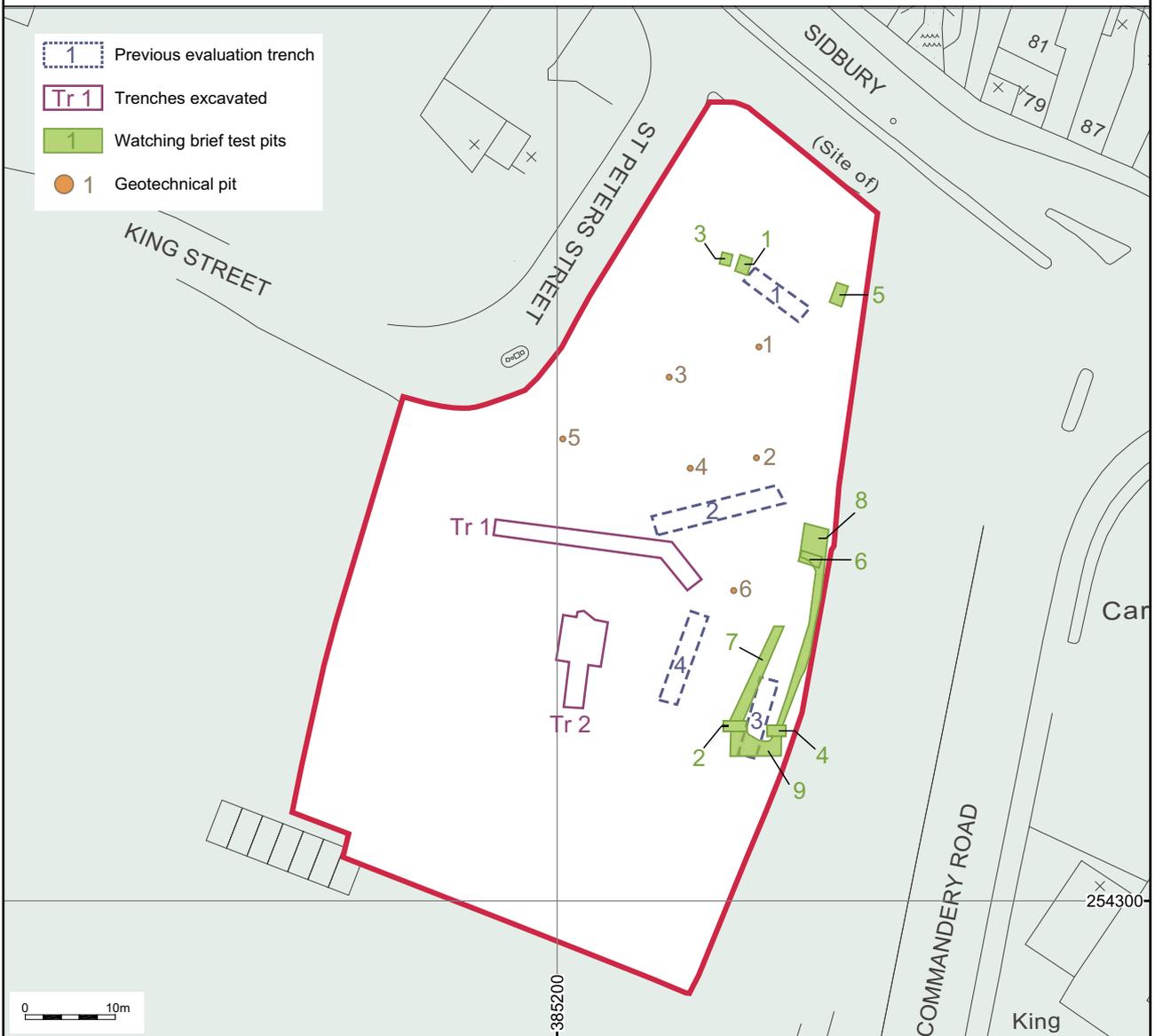
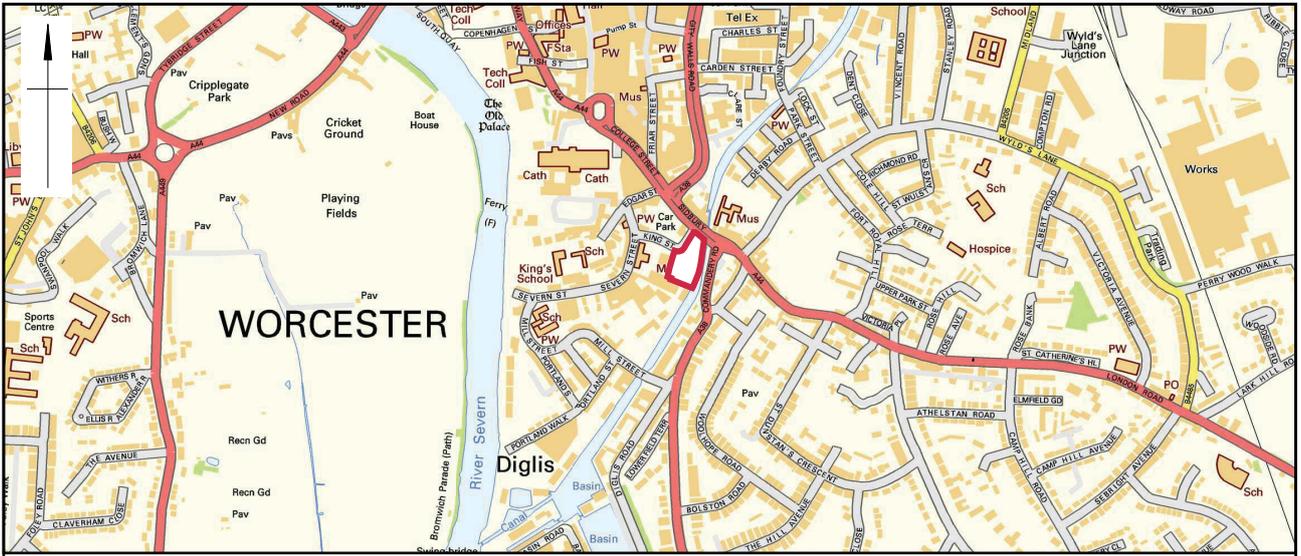
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OASIS:

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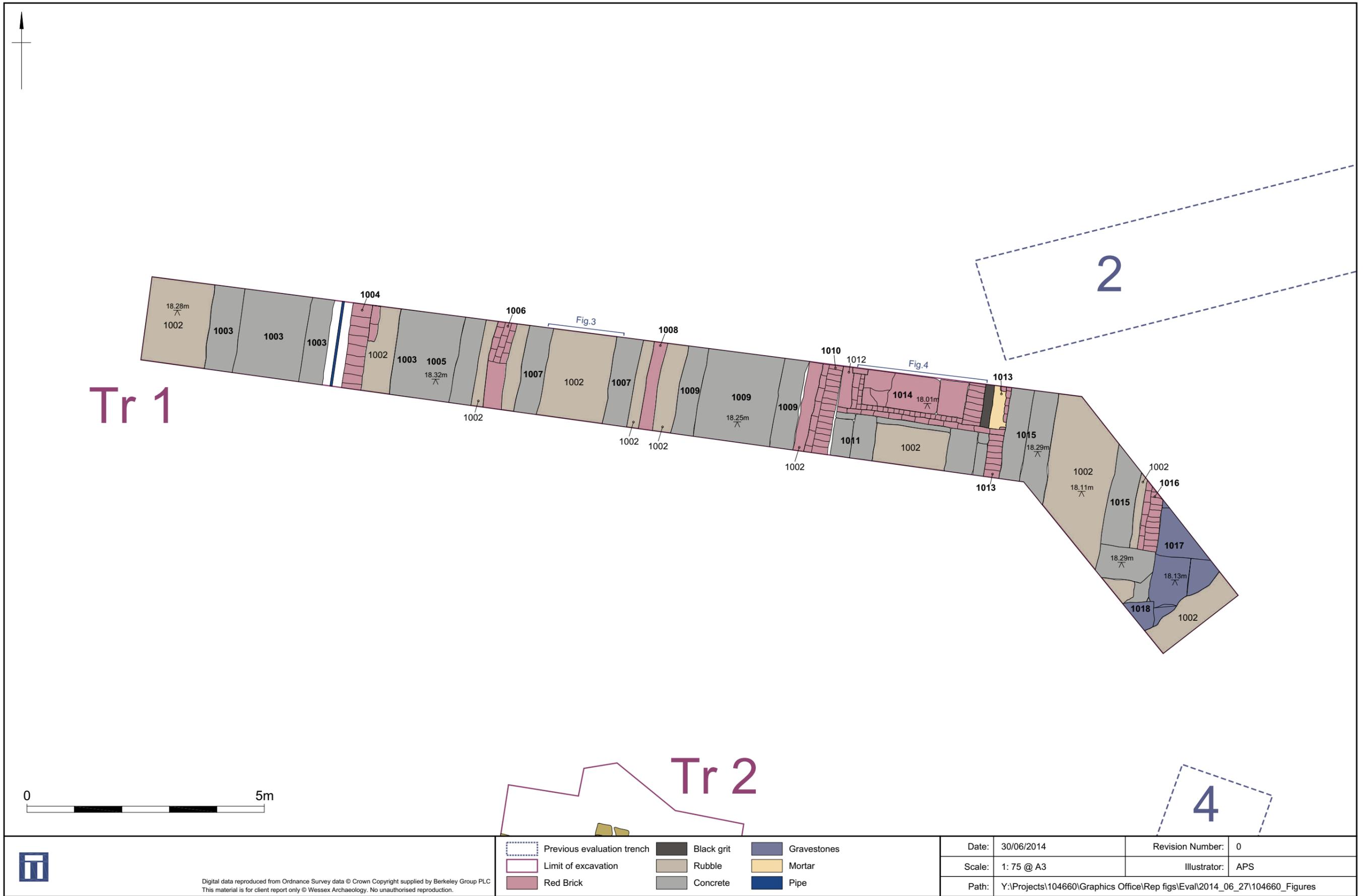
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Site location and Trench locations

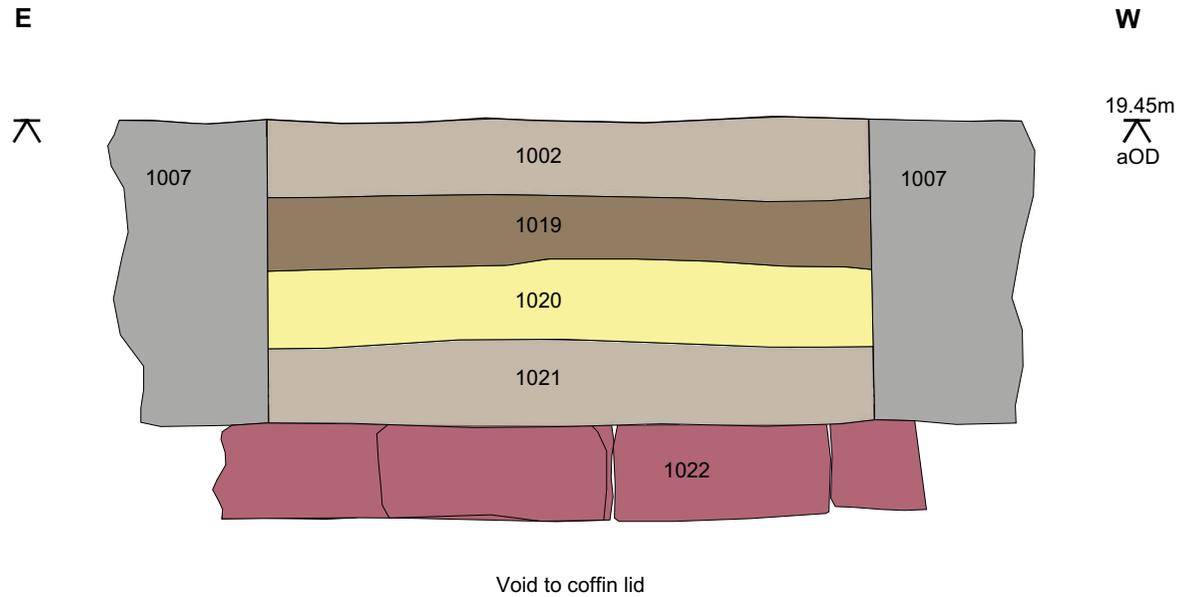
Figure 1



Plan of Trench 1

Figure 2

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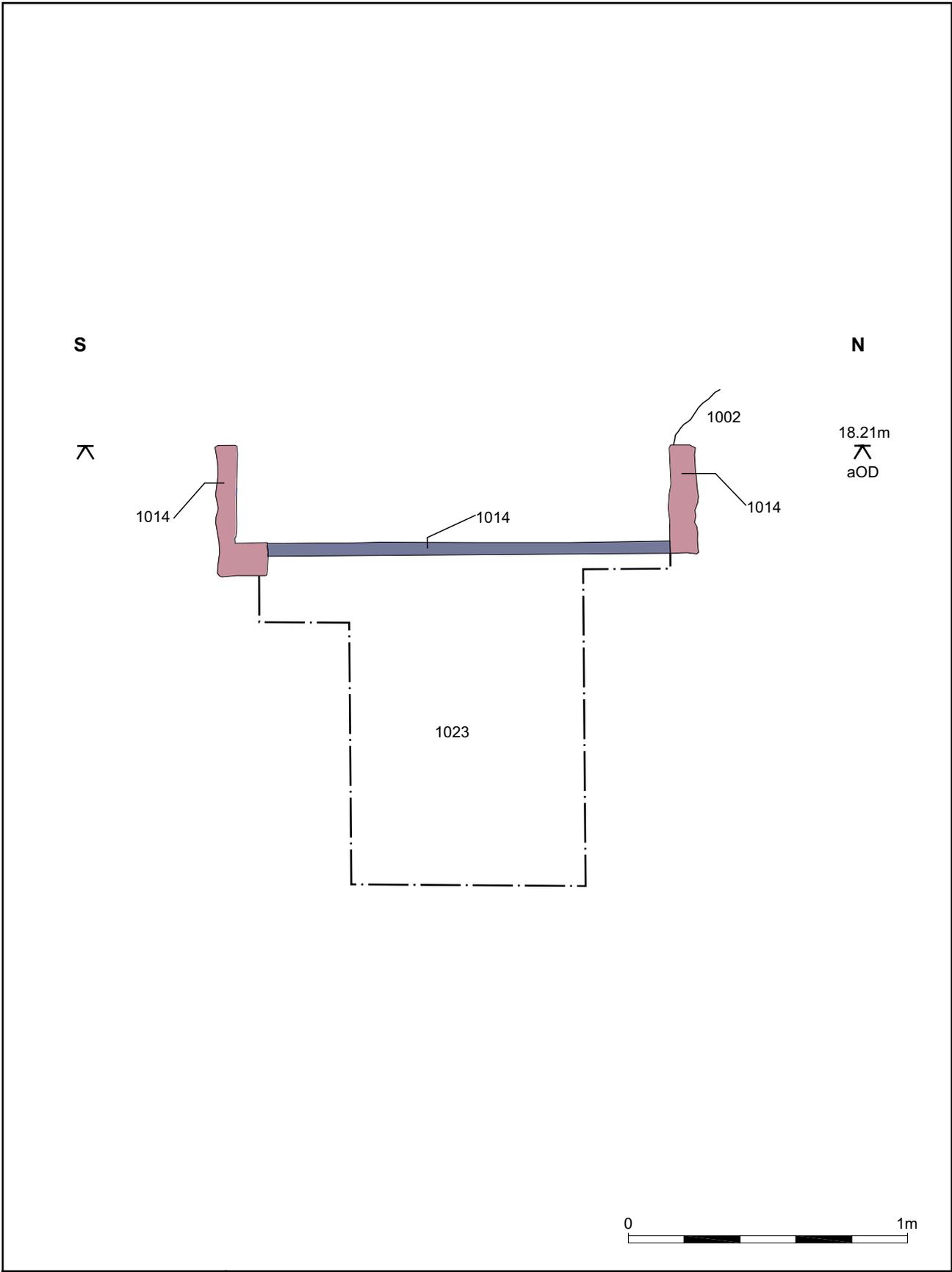
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-
 Red tile
-
 Ash
-
 Rubble
-
 Sand

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Series of deposits above vault **1022**

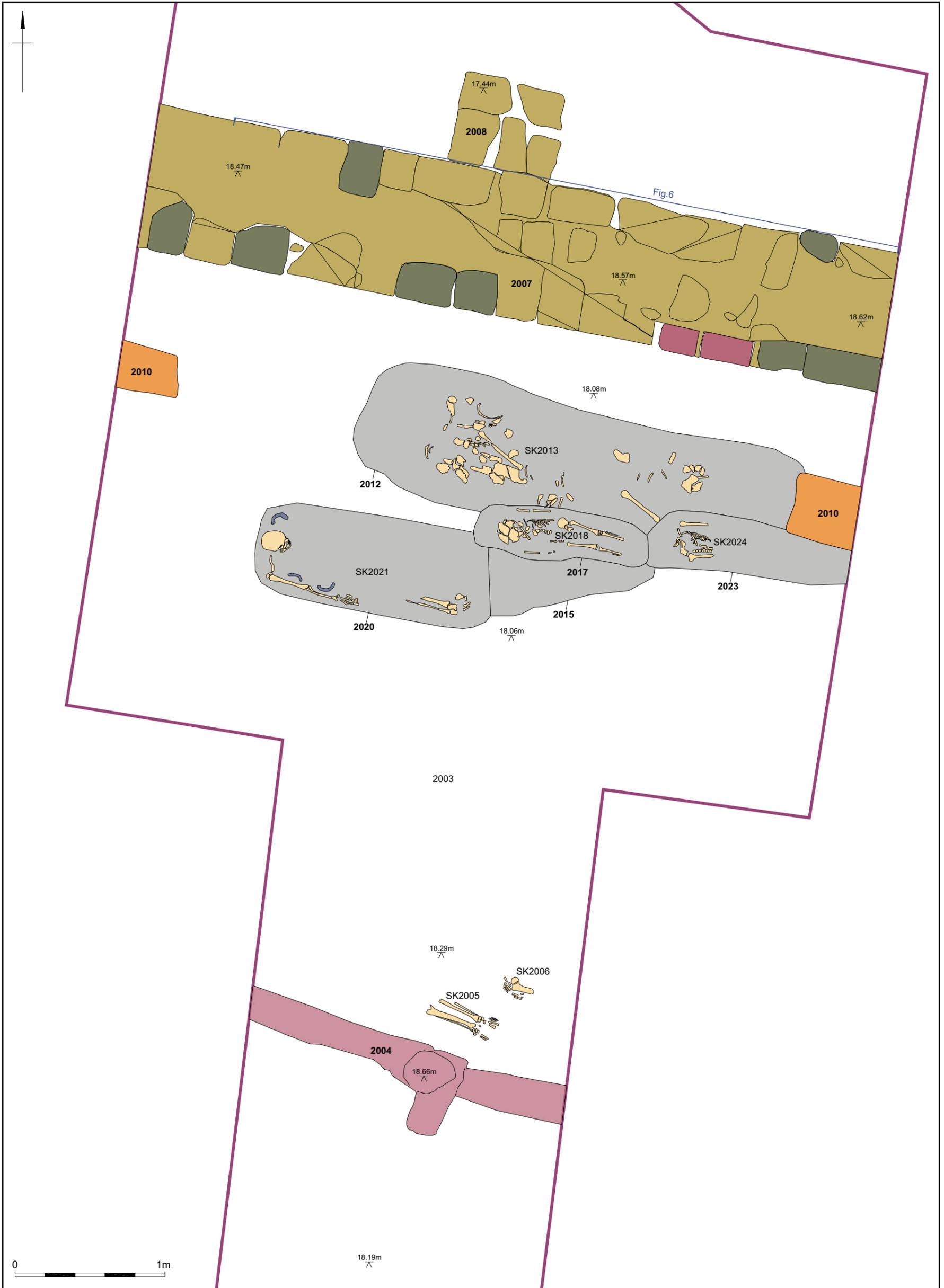
Figure 3



	 Red brick Gravestone			
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Made ground **1023** beneath structure **1014**

Figure 4



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	Date: 30/06/2014	Revision Number: 0	
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	Path: Y:\Projects\104660\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval\2014_06_27\104660_Figures		

Plan of Trench 2

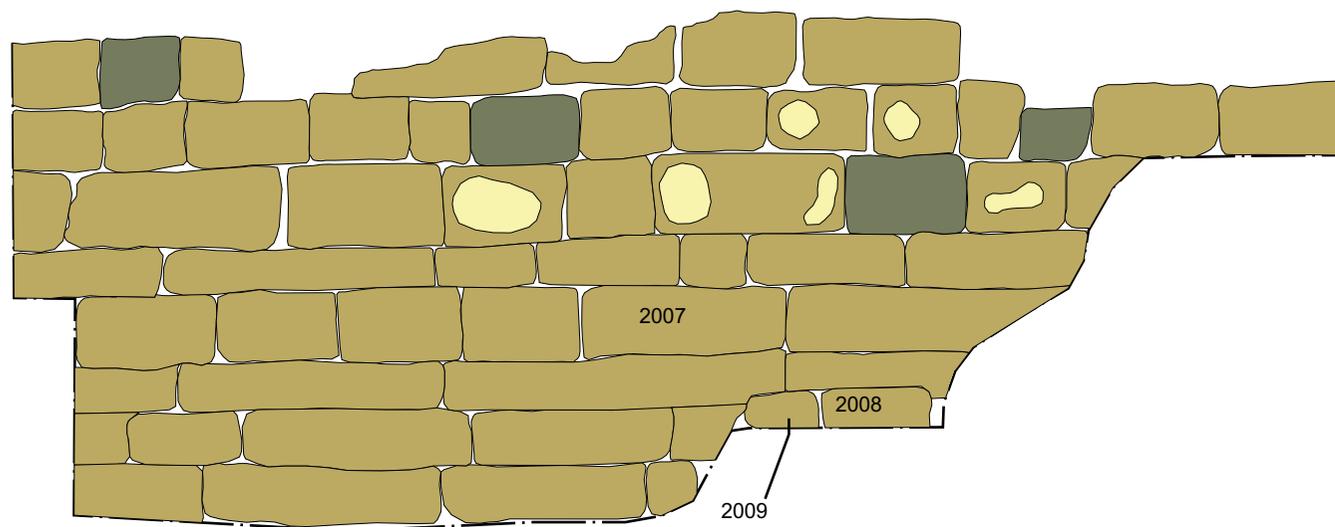
Figure 5

E

↗

W

18.47m
↑
aOD



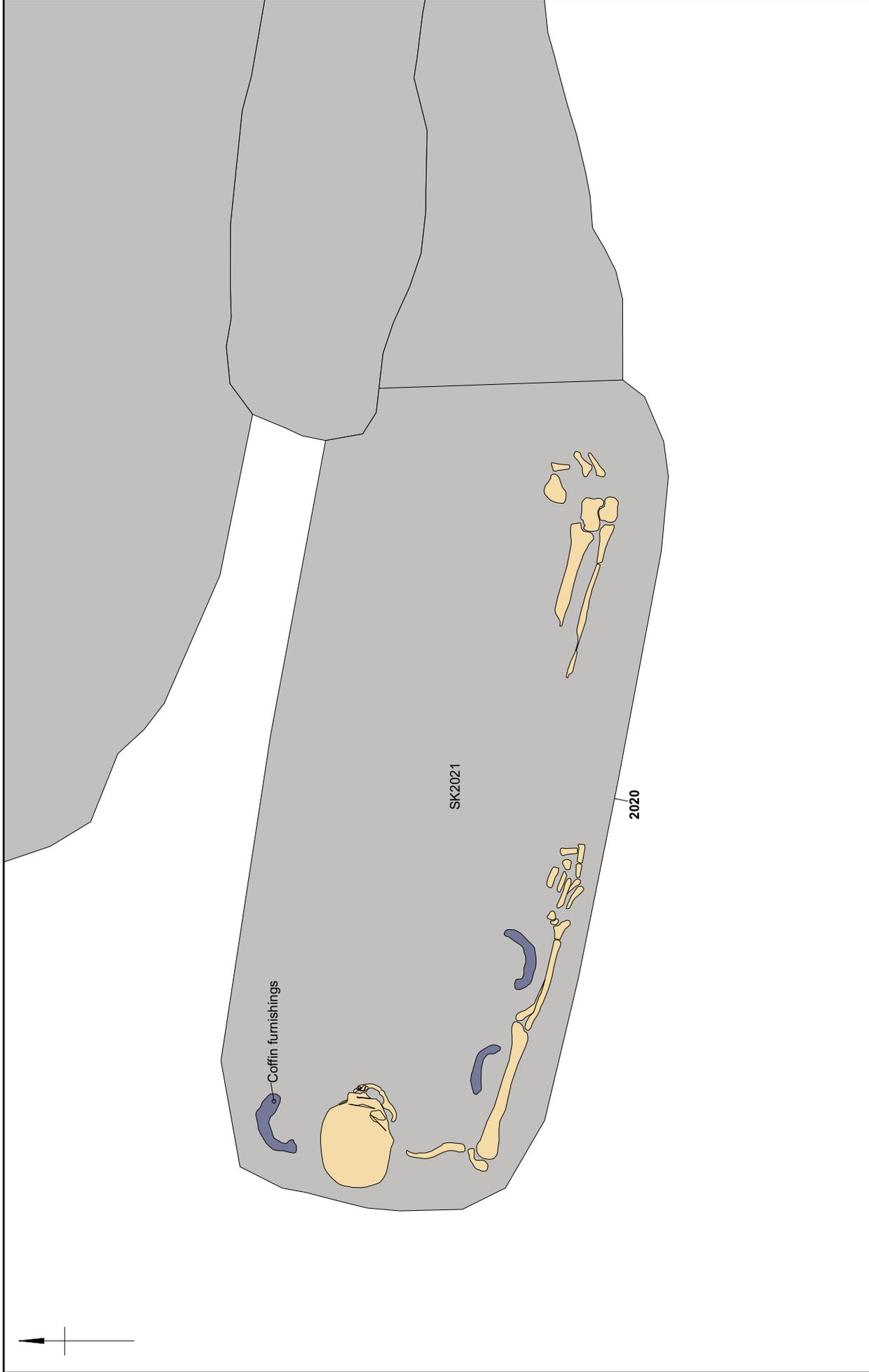
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Red sandstone
 Plaster
 Green sandstone

Date:	30/06/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1: 25 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\104660\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval\2014_06_27\104660_Figures		

North facing elevation of wall 2007

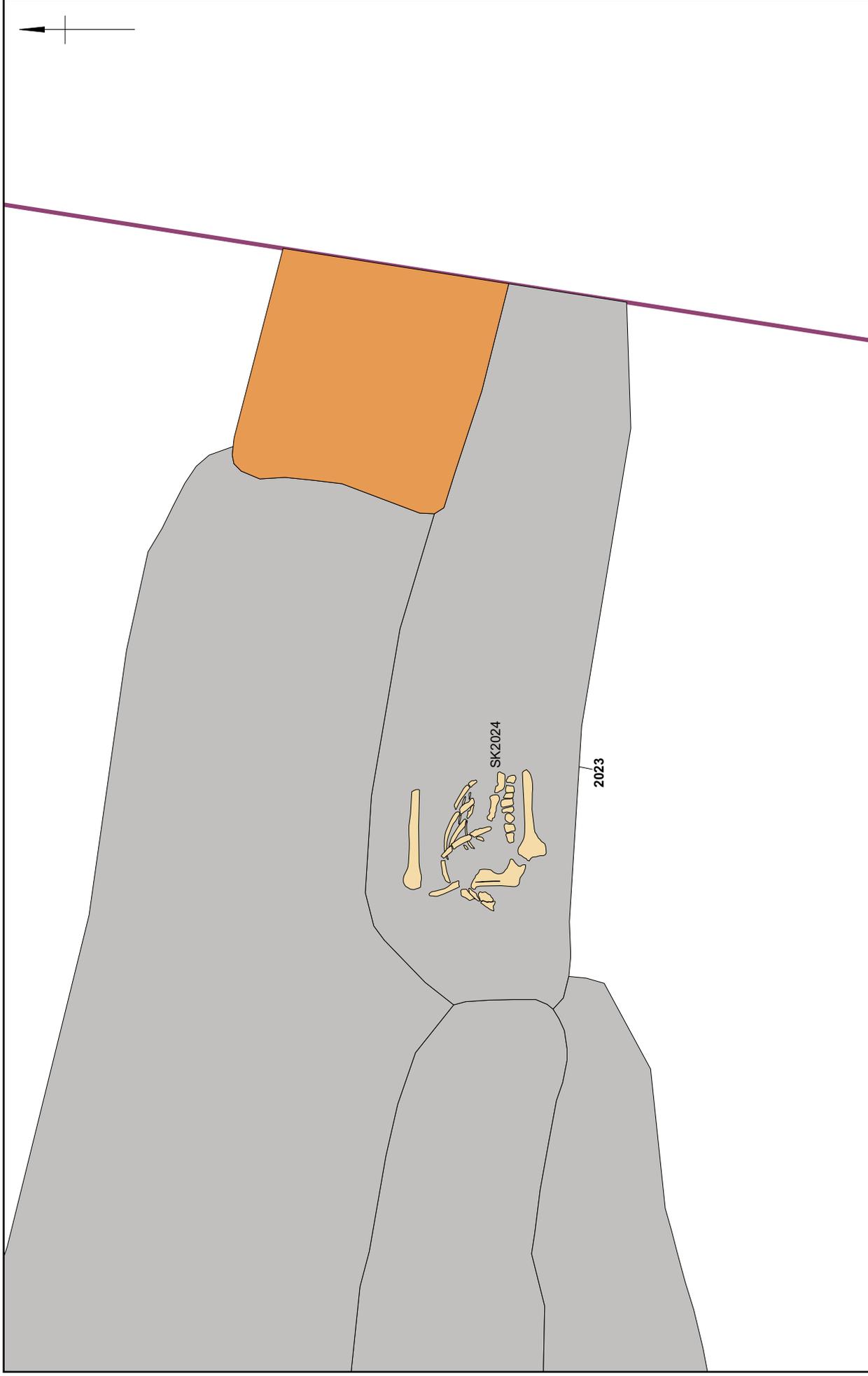
Figure 6



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Plan of skeleton 2013

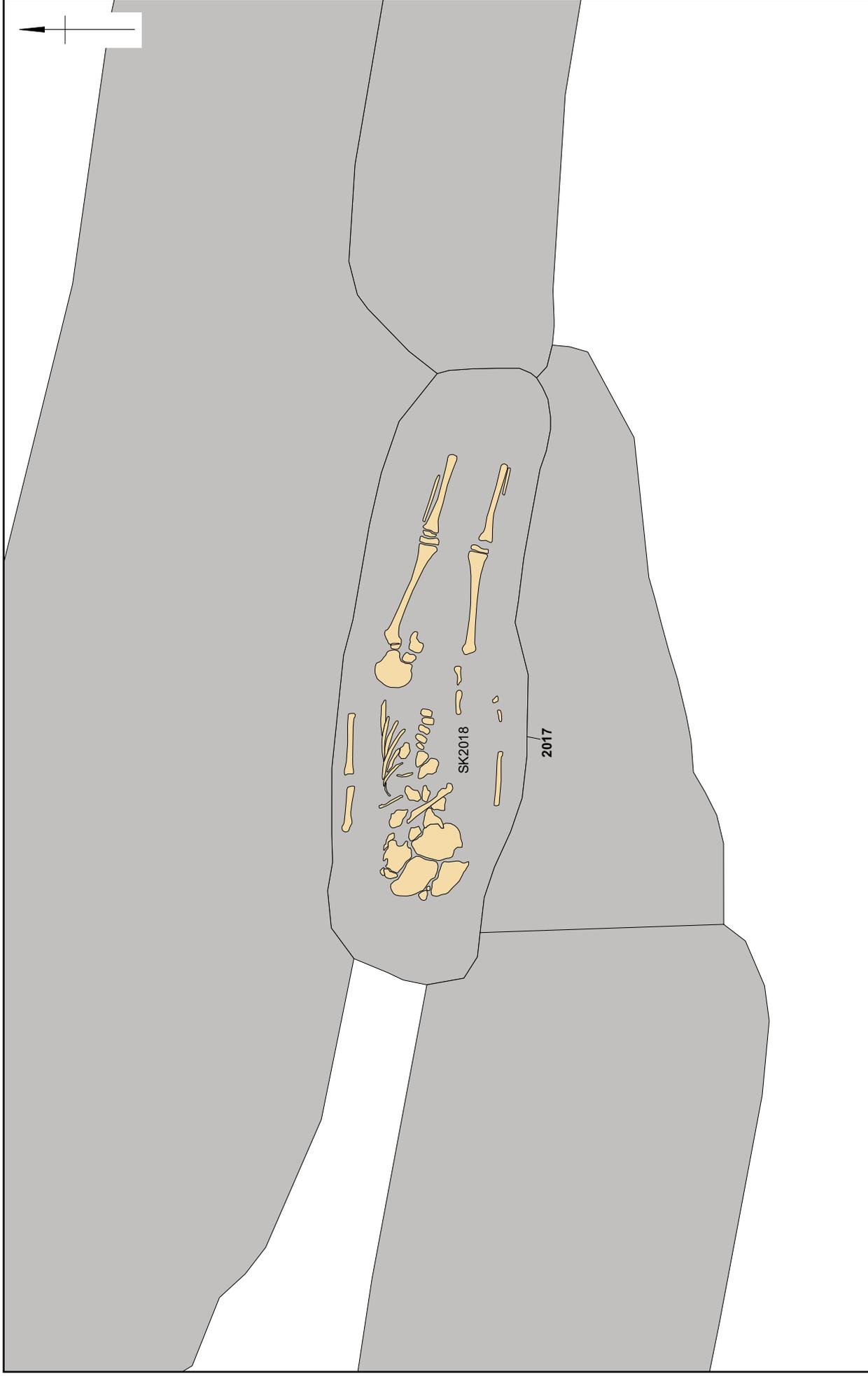
Figure 7



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Plan of skeleton 2024

Figure 8



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Plan of skeleton 2018

Figure 9



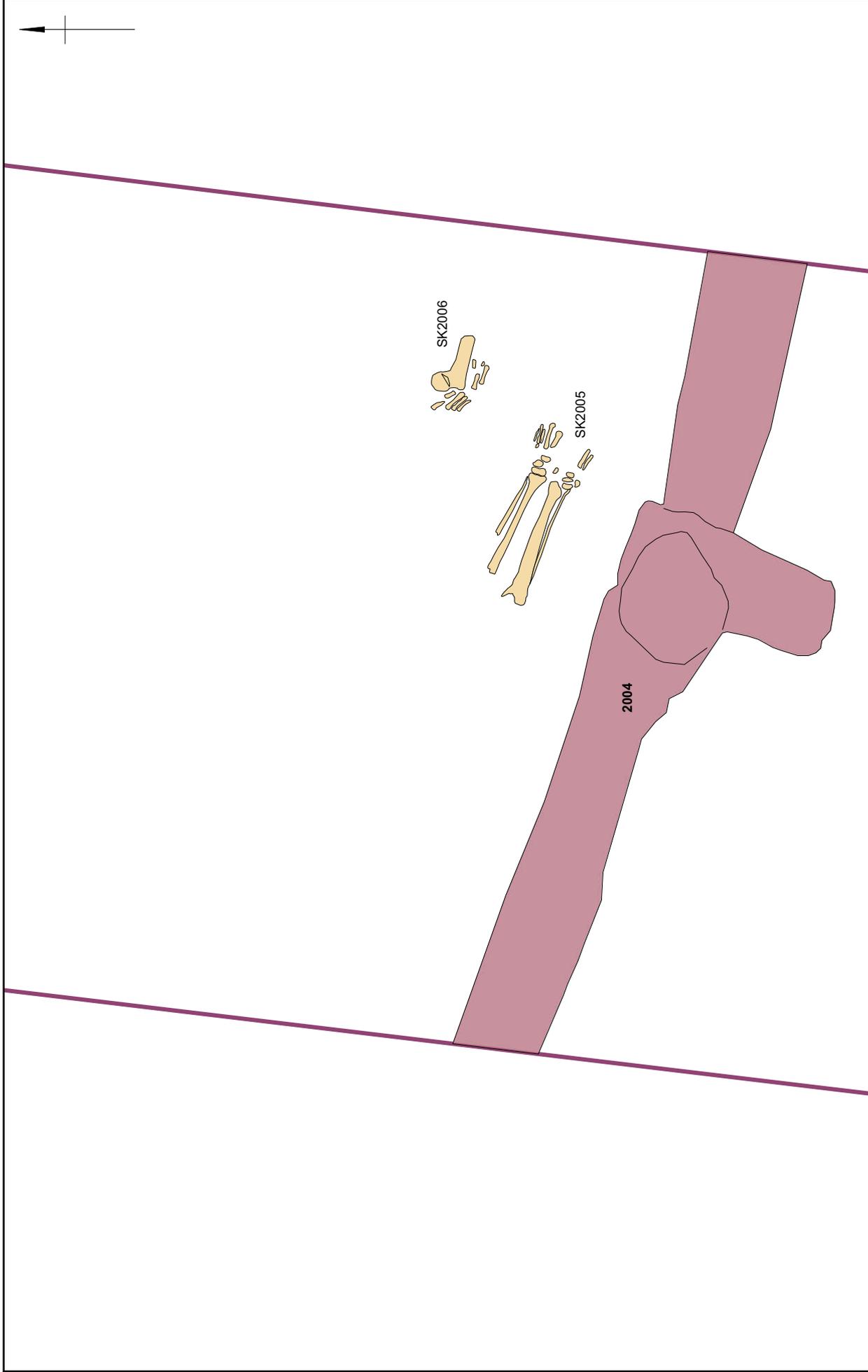
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Plan of skeleton 2013 and associated charnal

Figure 10



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Plan of vault 2004 and skeletons 2004 and 2005

Figure 11



Plate 1: Trench 1



Plate 2: Vault 1022

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Plate 3: Structure 1014



Plate 4: Made ground 1023 under structure 1014

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Plate 5: Grave slabs 1017



Plate 6: Church wall 2007

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Plate 7: Structure **2008** abutting church wall



Plate 8: Sondage north of **2007**

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Plate 9: Overview of inhumations and charnel in the centre of Trench 2



Plate 10: **Skeleton 2021**

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Plate 11: **Skeleton 2024**



Plate 12: **Skeleton 2018**

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Plate 13: **Skeleton 2013** and associated charnel



Plate 14: Vault **2004** and **Skeletons 2005** and **2006**

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Plate 15: Fragment of grave slab from 2003



Plate 16: Fragment of grave slab from 2003

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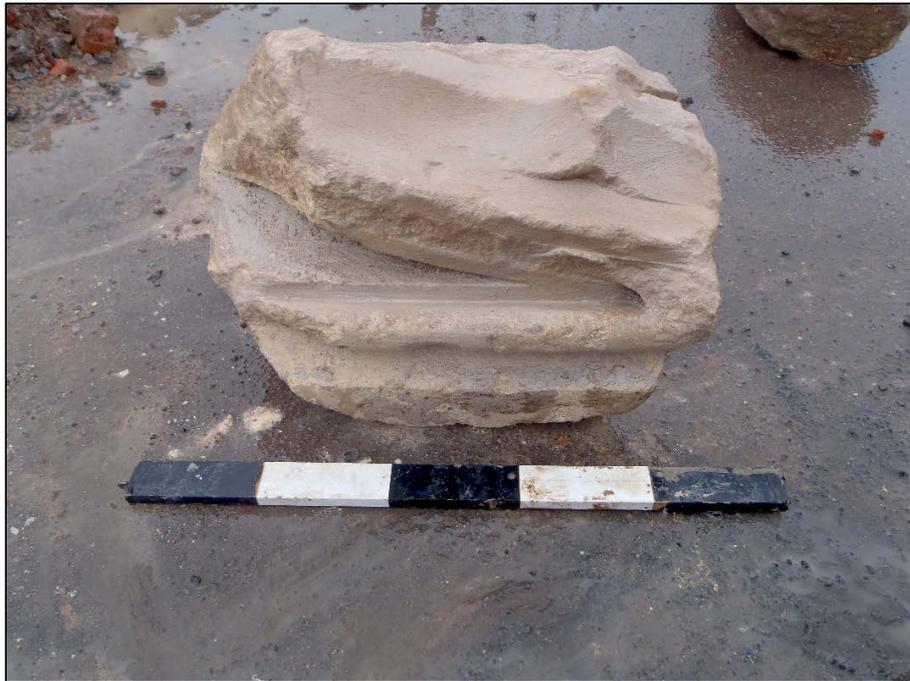


Plate 17: Example of a fragment of architectural worked stone from **1002**



Plate 18: General shot of **trial pit 7**

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Plate 19: General shot of **trial pit 8**



Plate 20: General shot of **trial pit 9**

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